

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

It must be that Grover Cleveland's next episode is going to be a long one.

The United States assistant treasurer at New Orleans is A. Hero. Who says there's nothing in a name?

A Kansas cyclone was running loose in Michigan Tuesday. The Kansas cyclone is found everywhere more than in Kansas.

A congressman from Tennessee wants to fight a duel, but the gentleman is as far off from a duel as this world is from a collision with the sun.

The liquor license in Rome, Ga., has been put at \$1,000 per annum, the entire sum to be paid in advance. Ten dealers paid \$10,000 for as many licenses in one day last week, while three went out of the business.

Mr. Blodgett, of New Jersey, was the solitary senator who voted against the anti-trust bill. This is inclined to strengthen the idea that the gentleman has Jersey sand in his eyes and Jersey "sneakers" biting him.

According to the figures on fatalities 5,282 persons were killed in railroad accidents last year in this country, and 26,400 wounded. Add to these the numbers killed and wounded by other means and the total rivals war times.

The cyclone cycle seems to be on in full force just now. Tuesday's demonstration in the north-central states appears to have been widespread, though not so destructive to life and property as that of last week in the Ohio valley.

The pleasing picture of Louisiana's defaulting treasurer Burke's blisful existence in Honduras may turn the tide of our bad, forward defaulter to Central America, especially since the recent adoption of the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

Sam Jones, the reverend, says dancing girls look like Indians. This general simile is very unsatisfying. He should be more explicit in his comparison and tell us whether the similitude is in the shape or the movement. You see it makes a sight of difference.

The anti-prohibitionists, says the Athenion Champion, not realizing at the time what they were doing, were instrumental in passing the first prohibition law in Kansas. If that is true, and we guess it is, why are the anti-prohibitionists now so bitterly opposed to changing it?

Wilhelm Fraenger, a socialist of Berlin, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for calling Emperor William "a hog" in an election speech. How impudent, since he must have known how greatly the German government was incensed some time since on the hog question.

The roof of the Philadelphia mint was recently painted at a profit. Mechanics proposed to paint it for \$800, but the superintendent authorized the work to be done by the employees. They scraped the roof and from the scrapings recovered \$1,450 in gold and silver. The painting itself cost \$150.

What will the extending of the power of the commonwealth for the purpose of enabling it to collect data, and evidence of violations of the law amount to, while the commission has no authority or power to impose or enforce a penalty for any violation of the law. The whole thing is a good deal like child's play.

It has become the fashion for all persons who are desirous and have hopes of getting the next Democratic nomination for president to make numerous speeches and write numerous letters, merely to express that hackneyed opinion that "democracy is greater than any individual," with the faint and selfish hope that no one will believe them.

The Salina Republican seems to have it in for Railroad Commissioner Greeno. But while slurring him that paper charges the Alliance with the responsibility for the life-revolution, asserting that if that organization had supported "some good man" it would have passed muster. That is about as full on the Alliance as it is on Maxon, its nominee for commissioner.

It has been rumored that Minat Haldstead is to retire from the management of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette; that his management was not satisfactory to the stockholders and they were demanding his resignation. Minat professes it a lie and says that as he owns a majority of the stock, he will not have to get out unless he wants to.

Mr. Delivered, of Iowa, says that with westerners the reconstruction of the navy is a matter of national pride. As the average westerner is just at present raising a lively kick at government profligacy and if he should see a ship could not probably distinguish the poop-deck from the foremast, Mr. Delivered had better tell this national pride business to marines and not to the cornshuckers of the west.

Wesley Monumental church, erected Savannah, Ga., as a monument to the founder of Methodism, was dedicated recently by Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore. The erection of the church grew out of the fact that Wesley was a resident of Savannah during all his ministry, and from the fact that it was there that he experienced a change of faith that led him from the church of England to found a new denomination.

Prof. Sullivan, of Boston, has announced his willingness to meet Prof. Corbitt, of California, in a circumscribed arena and to put him to sleep in four rounds or relinquish all claim to any part of the gate receipts. Prof. Sullivan's success in his bout with the Mississippi authorities has increased his confidence in his ability to knock out everything and everybody that comes within his reach. Mr. Sullivan talks a good deal with his mouth but he is frequently on hand when there is fighting to be done.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

Major Wissman seems to have stolen a march upon the British, in securing the services of Emin Pasha, and it is now declared that, backed by German money, and German men, Emin will make an attempt to secure his lost province in the Congo country for Germany. While it does look as if the Germans have secured a long start, it does not follow that they will win, for Emin's province must be captured, and in the role of peaceful governor Emin is far more capable than he will be, acting as an armed invader.

Then, again, between the province and the German possessions, extends the powerful native kingdom of Uganda. If the British government should secure the services of Henry M. Stanley and supply him with sufficient money, Emin would probably never again enter his province save as a guest of the ruler.

The rivalry between Great Britain and Germany has so far been friendly, but there now seems to be some trouble brewing.

Both nations are engaged in land grabbing and jealousies will be unquestionably excited by the contests which seem to be inevitable.

We shall probably hear in a short while some piece of news from the British side, equally as startling as the acquisition of Emin's services by the Germans, and it may be a close and intimate alliance between the British and the Kingdom of Uganda. News of some sort we will have undoubtedly.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The establishment of European commercial supremacy in South America was largely brought about by the development of the shipping interests of the maritime nations of the world. They fostered, cared for, aided and supported their commercial marine, and thus ministered merchant fleets by which the commerce of empires was captured and retained. Our civil war marked the turning point in the substitution of steam for sail power in the transportation of ocean freights. Note how quickly the English, for example, took advantage of this change. One instance of such British business shrewdness will suffice.

It was in 1855 that the first British mail steamer ran into Montevideo, Uruguay, from Liverpool, and the British government paid the company that sent that steamer a subsidy. At the end of twenty years—in 1875—there were 618 European steamers, with a tonnage of over 900,000 carrying the same port. At the end of 1888 that tonnage had risen to more than 1,250,000, and there were on an average, three European steamers a day entering that port. The United States was doing nothing to restore its commercial marine, or to aid its long-neglected shipping interests, and the natural result followed. The European merchants secured the trade of Uruguay, and the struggle which the United States is now making for a share in the commerce of that country is a part of the penalty which must be paid for this hitherto disregard for our own commercial interests.

TO PURIFY POLITICS.

The Times asks for a system of voting that is being advocated by ballot reformers all over the world. We have not claimed that there is much corruption in our elections in Kansas. But there is some. In Leavenworth county it has been complained of by officials that 3,000 votes were elected to the county for the entire term is worth. One officer, whose salary is \$4,000 in response, that his election cost him \$2,000. These large amounts of money could not have been spent legitimately. In some way a large part of it must have been used to corrupt voters.

The foregoing from the Leavenworth Times is in response, in part, to a little squib in the Eagle a day or two ago, in which reference was made to the corruption of the Times in advocating a ballot reform in Kansas. The Eagle is not prepared to controvert the Times' statement of fact as above. Indeed, it is persuaded that there is much truth in its statement as to the extravagant use of money in connection with elections. But how is that to be remedied by "ballot reform"? There is no complaint of corruption or fraud in the holding of elections—no stuffing ballot boxes, changing tally sheets, or the like, so far as we have heard; a class of evils to be reached and remedied by a ballot reform. As we understand it, the evils complained of—and they exist undoubtedly—can not be reached by the Times' proposed change of method of voting, because the corruption of the voter, where he is corrupted, takes place before he reaches the polling place, and an Australian ballot or any other sort of ballot can cure it.

The Times nor any body else desires to have our politics purified more than does the Eagle, and it will gladly do what it can to bring about that desired condition, and while it has no particular objection to adopting the method vaunted Australian system of voting, per se, it fails to see any great benefit to be gained thereby, especially as regards changing the present methods of electing officers and securing nominations. If the Times could make its reform sufficiently flexible and elastic to cover the whole matter, the evils complained of may be remedied, in which event the Eagle will cheerfully support it.

SOME POINTED FACTS.

The fact that farmers are paying off their debts faster than ever before is well illustrated in the following highly interesting and circumstantial statement which we take from this week's Concordia Times. It should be read by everyone who wants to know the truth about this much mooted matter:

It has become current talk recently that the people of this county are reducing their indebtedness greatly. Some made statements on this matter that we thought a little exaggerated, and their veracity was called into question by bystanders who heard them. Having a desire to know "the facts in the case," we made an investigation and give figures as we found them.

A figuring up from the record shows that between \$175,000 and \$200,000 of chattel mortgages have been released of record since September 1, 1889. Some of this has doubtless been removed, but the most of the amount has been indelibly liquidated.

A request for information to the four banks of this city elicited the following facts from their books: The amount of short time, chattel indebtedness and personal notes paid off since January 1, 1889, made a total of \$149,000 in round numbers. Each cashier of our banks testified to the fact that delinquency, interest, which had been a source of annoyance for the past two or three years, has rapidly decreased since January 1,

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Rotation of Crops. Much has been written, says the American Agriculturist, on the subject of crop rotation, but we think its importance is not fully understood. One of the most popular systems of rotation in the winter wheat sections of this country is: First, corn or potatoes; second, oats or barley; third, wheat; fourth, clover or grass, followed again by corn. Here we have three grain crops in succession. But the rotation is so convenient that it is not easy to improve upon it. The most serious objection to it is that it will not clean land as rapidly as is desired by a farmer who starts on a neglected, run-down, weedy farm. If the land is clean to start with it can be kept clean. But there is a good deal of land where, instead of oats or barley, an occasional summer fallow is thoroughly done, and wheat is sown in the fall with timothy grass at the same time with the wheat (when timothy is a sure crop) and clover in the spring. We can hope to get a large crop of wheat, and what is of no less consequence, we have every reason to expect a heavy crop of grass and clover—and there is nothing that cleans and enriches land like a smothering crop of grass and clover. As before said, when land is once clean and in good condition the rotation we have mentioned will enable a good farmer to keep it clean.

Beet Culture. The only locality in the state where the sugar beet has been cultivated with a view to obtaining the sugar product is in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge, Barber county. Mr. J. H. McCracken of that county, gave that crop considerable attention last year and furnishes the Index the following as his experience with the sugar beet, which will be of especial interest to those who contemplate experimenting with that crop this year and who have had little or no practical experience with it:

"First bottom is the best land for sugar beets. It should be dark soil; sandy land is not suitable. The ground must be ploughed at least once after the frost is out. If ploughing is done early and the weeds should get a start, the better way is to plough again. The ground should be ploughed from twelve to fifteen inches deep, the soil well pulverized with harrow and roller or dragged until the soil is smooth and the weeds well broken. Plant as soon as the ground is warm, and in rows from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, using a seed drill; put in plenty of seed and then thin them out until they stand from three to six inches apart in the rows. Shallow cultivation is the better way. Keep soil well pulverized and free of weeds. By commencing right, beets are easily raised. Commence wrong and you will be wrong all through and will fail to succeed in raising a good crop.

"The next thing to come more work about raising sugar beet than is connected with raising sorghum, but it should not be forgotten that the price offered is double the price for cane. Every farmer should put in a few acres of beets, and if he does not have a line for a line or two miles from town, he can send a few to market. Good land will produce fifteen tons of beets, and if properly cultivated they will bring from \$4 to \$5 per ton. That would mean \$60 to \$75 per acre. With a good team could haul two tons at a load, and at a season, too, when no other farm work was pressing from November to February. It will be strange if there is not a large acreage of beets planted this season.

About Potatoes.

The potato is one of the most important of cultivated plants, and in universal cultivation in temperate parts of the globe. It is a native of mountain districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chile to Mexico, but there is some question as to where it is really indigenous. The American Agriculturist is responsible for the statement that Humboldt doubted if it had ever been found truly wild, but subsequent travelers have shown that it was a native of the high scientific reputation of the potato is well known. Maize and potatoes are the two greatest gifts which America has given to the rest of the world.

The potato has been cultivated in America and its tubers used for food from time immemorial to the discovery of America by Europeans. It has been brought to Europe by the Spaniards from the neighborhood of Quito in the sixteenth century. No more important event of its kind has ever taken place than the introduction of the potato into Great Britain and other European countries. It was long called "Tatarum," or sweet potato, which is the tuber or plant must be English writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century. It appears to have been introduced into Ireland from Virginia by Hawkins in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake in 1583.

Care of Orchards.

Annual Orchard Report, says a correspondent of Orchard and Garden, and to prove as unprofitable as an underfed animal. The fruit is scanty in quantity, size and quality, and such fruit is getting less and less profitable every year. According to my experience, the orchard must be kept in good condition, and as much manure as a grain field, and when they get it will pay as well, or rather better than most crops.

THE KANSAS BOOK.

A pamphlet of eighty-four pages, containing a general description of Kansas, her history, location and resources, has been published by the United States Geological Survey, and is now being distributed in large numbers. To present an idea of what this interesting book, which is excellently arranged and we are glad to notice, not extravagantly eulogistic, contains, we give a list of the subjects as follows: General description; general resources; information; climate and temperature; feeding stock; summer climate; soil, water and timber; stone, brick and lime; coal, gas and lead; salt; the development of Kansas; table of the agricultural products of corn, wheat, oats and hay for 1889, 1887-1889, comparative crop statistics; the area of Kansas and portion under cultivation; value of farm crops; table of total acreage; products and value of field crops for 1889; sugar making; cotton and silk; fruit trees and fruit; small fruits and vegetables; live stock; with tables; hunting and fishing; manufactures; chances to invest money; railroads; schools and hospitals; churches; newspapers; health; cities; irrigation; a poem entitled "Kansas" appropriately comes in at the close, through an unfortunate necessity of the rhythm, compels the writer in the very first verse to speak of the "limitless prairies."

The book contains also all that the people of Kansas have to say to the world and contains it in a brief, attractive form. Thousands of copies should be sent from every county, and the agents of the state would be glad to send them free of charge, only we were detained by business.

GEORGE W. PECK.

COMMUNITIES WHICH IS CONSIDERING THE ADVISABILITY OF RENEWING ITS FORTUNES IN THE UNEXHAUSTED WEST.

As an example of the valuable information contained in the book, the chapter on "Chances to Invest Money," describes the opportunities in the manufacture of starch, canning fruits and vegetables, paper making, investment in farm lands, mining for coal, salt mining, factories to produce farm implements, bag factories, oil mills and flouring mills, as well as as prospects for profitable investment in city and town property. The book is a most commendable compilation and may be relied upon to do the state a large amount of good.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

Kansas does not have April showers properly. It has April blizzards. John N. Reynolds has gone off to Missouri. He took 2,000 "Twin Hells" with him.

The Manhattan Nationalist does not favor the Bellamy idea, notwithstanding its name.

It will not be very long now until the rhymes about the pesky housefly will begin to appear.

Right now is the time of year when Kansas people claim that they can see their garden truck growing, as well as prospects for profitable investment in city and town property.

The Pittsburg Smelter has a twenty-five thousand dollar libel suit on hand on account of an April fool item.

Black bass fishing has commenced over in the Walnut with a slight falling off on the street corners of the valley towns.

The price of corn has commenced to go up and the sand hills are again becoming the nearest approach to mountains in this state.

Wellington has discovered all about seven miles away. The Wellingtons are now appearing in a fraternal manner that would indicate that she had a boom on.

The Winfield Courier announces that "there will be good food for all the news for the public now in a few days." This is the first time the Courier has said this for more than a year.

Achilles young men have gotten up a manhood fund and started out to "do" the state. As the state usually withstands these annual outbreaks, the young men will succeed, reversely speaking.

Rev. J. L. Vandlandingham, formerly a resident agent at Fort Worth, has again entered the ministry. There is not the same demand for corner lots in Tribune as there is for those in Paradise, this spring.

A young Tereka boy fell from the top of the state house and landed on his head. On being picked up, he protested to being taken home, but, nevertheless, he was, and the doctors are uncertain whether he will recover or not.

The stars and stripes were raised over the Beloit public school building Friday, under the auspices of the G. A. R. and the United States Soldiers' Home.

Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Cowley County Censor, the first paper published in Winfield, in 1880 announced that "Two or three hundred hunting parties are out from this neighborhood to the range, fifty miles west of here." Who would believe that to see Cowley county now!

It will be remembered that a year ago two bright Kansas girls, Misses Adele and Bertie Reed, were publishing the West-Phillia Times and the Lone Star. Miss Bertie was married to a young man living in Missouri and Miss Adele to Mr. Haskell, editor of a paper at Grand Junction, Colorado. A short time ago the husband of the former was killed in a railroad accident. Last week Mrs. Haskell died at her home in Colorado.

The Haskell institute at Lawrence, named in honor of the late Dudley C. Haskell, owns six acres of land, with thirty-nine buildings valued at \$125,000. There are 450 students, ranging from five to twenty-eight years of age, 300 of them being boys. Twenty tribes are now represented, including the Potawatomi, Ojibwa, Seneca, Oneida, Kiowa, Sioux, Pawnee, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Delaware, Wyandotte, Cheyenne, Creek, Chickasaw, Pima, Peoria, Caddo, Wichita, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe. The Cheyennes have the largest representation, 120, and are represented by the Indian figure at \$125 each per year. The appropriation asked for this institution for the coming year is \$125,000.

Several prominent Englishmen visited this country a year ago and examined the farm lands with a view of colonizing several hundred families from England. They thought a school was necessary first in order that the emigrants might be properly acquainted with American farm life without any hazardous experiments.

A company of English and American capitalists was organized with a view of buying a large farm and establishing an agricultural training school for young Englishmen. The agent of the company visited every county in Kansas, and secured a large tract of land, and purchased the farm of William L. Lanning, near Tonguean, for \$25,000, possession to be given June 1. Mr. Lanning is a native of Cornwall, England, and has lived in this country since the time of the estates of the Prince of Wales. Three hundred acres of land bought by the company are in English, Illinois, 250 acres are under plow, and the orchard contains 1,300 apple trees and cherries, peaches, pears and smaller fruits. Mr. Lanning bought the farm of 400 acres for \$25,000. The syndicate owns at present 20,000 acres of Kansas farm lands. The training school will begin with over 100 students. A new school building, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, will be added to the other buildings, and Richard Thomas will appoint a teacher to take charge. Englishmen only will be admitted to the school. The school will be similar to that of the agricultural college at Manhattan.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Spring plowing has a discount in Oklahoma. There is too much plowing to do.

The theatrical troops have struck Oklahoma. Oklahoma is a good show country.

It is about as safe to eat government wood in Oklahoma as it is to sell soap. A house dam has broken loose in King's Canyon and jack rabbits are not so thick as they were.

Napeta Daise is writing a history of Oklahoma. Whichever Napeta is, she is sure to be heard from.

Candidates for the territorial delegate to congress from the state have begun to appear. But it is too soon, yet.

Lockingtons, who have been getting their mail at Prewitt since the 23rd, will soon have an office of their own.

There are one or two papers in Kansas that claim still that the negroes are 224,000 in Oklahoma, but they are "jay" sheets.

A town called Hardisty has been planted in No Man's Land, forty miles up the river from Beaver. City officers were elected.

Beaver City intends to rename her "Beaver." It is a name that no one of public men who have stood by her so nobly," says the Advocate.

Beaver City has followed Kingfisher in the organization of a Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation. A grant of 10,000 acres is proposed for the 22d of this month.

The Potawatomi Indians will get the most little sum of \$10,000 the next payment, which will take place soon, as Secretary of the Interior is preparing to pay them.

Mr. Dille, of Guthrie, says he feels confident that a "good man will be appointed" to the governorship of the state, and he is all wondering what encouragement he has received.

Eljah Polent is the name of a territory whisky peddler recently sentenced at Fort Smith. A man with a name like that ought to take it out in the back yard and turn the hose on it.

Crory Horse, Hattlesome Jack, Imm Gail Kid, Lizard, Lip Jim, Nutsell, Big Hand, Big Hand, and a lot of other names of all live in Oklahoma City, but a strange passing through wouldn't suspect it from a view of the town from the depot.

The building of the new seminary, fifty and six hundred feet long, 24 feet wide, in the Seminole nation, is going rapidly on. The building is of brick, and will cost about \$25,000. It will be the Seminole Indians at a cost of \$25,000.

BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

We are showing a beautiful line of French and Venetian Challies of the very latest designs and colorings. Dainty, cool and artistic looking. These are the prettiest materials, next to China and India Silks, yet produced for spring and summer wear. We have received several purchases and our stock comprises a large variety of exquisite patterns.

New China and India Silks in choice patterns for dresses and a few elegant designs for tea gown fronts, etc.

Plaid Surahs and new and handsome effects in black and colored silks are now shown in combinations with the largest variety of silk and wool materials in the city. We show color schemes and combinations which innovations truly beautiful and acceptable.

Another invoice of Paris Robes, Beauties, which are being offered at low prices.

Our sale of Lace Nets and Flouncings is continued for a few days. This is a rare chance to purchase a lace or net dress.

—GO TO THE—

White House of Innes & Ross.

A reporter on a Fort Worth paper who was on the scene of the late Wellington case, has made a memorandum book containing the names of three hundred persons who were on the scene of the case, and who were witnesses for the prosecution. The little book may cause more than one person to tremble.

The Oklahoma City Journal describes the finale of Oklahoma's first fair. The Oklahoma City Journal describes the finale of Oklahoma's first fair. The Oklahoma City Journal describes the finale of Oklahoma's first fair.

A large number of Indian freighters from the various agencies were in the city yesterday. It may have escaped the notice of the people of this city but it is a fact all the same that the Indians, when they come here believe like white men should.

The white men are the ones who come to town and get drunk and make a nuisance of themselves. The Indians are supposed to do. Says an Oklahoma paper.

H. H. McDaniel, a full blood Chickasaw Indian, from Mill Creek, I. T., and Annie Linn, a young, intelligent and well connected white woman of Geosville, were married the other day. McDaniel is a widower, nearly 50 years of age, quite wealthy, and a member of the Chickasaw tribe. He can speak very little English, but is considered a very shrewd Indian. This is the first marriage that ever took place in this country between a full blood Indian and a white woman, and excites a great deal of comment. The dusky, long haired groom and his tender bride left their respective mansions for their new home in the Chickasaw nation, fifty miles north of Geosville.

EXCHANGE SHOTS. Energetically for Kansas. From the Salina Republic.

The Wichita Eagle is giving the "worstcase" of the various counties as they will appear in the immigration book. The Eagle is always for Kansas and energetically so.

Speaking by Parables. Prof. Snaw's selection as chancellor of the university ends a struggle that ought to have been a lesson. It is pretty well conceded now that a man can not be made chancellor simply because of the foolishness of two women. Kansas is receiving a deserved roasting at the hands of the press.

True, But She Won't Do It. From the St. Joe Gazette. Queens do not abdicate much oftener than holders of fat offices in this country resign. A student in New York has just vacated a lucrative post, but there were peculiar circumstances connected with it. Queen Victoria would do a gracious act by stepping down now, as she has worn the official robes about fifty-three years, and Albert Edward is 30 years of age. He is not likely to have a long reign in any event. If she steps down now she will have a chance to read a good many pleasant notices of her career that won't do her any good when they become ordinary sketches.

Some Ministerial Don'ts. From the New York Tribune. A Congregational clergyman has put forth a few ministerial "don'ts" that will be new to the laity. Among others are the following: Don't tell your people that you have a poor sermon; they will find it out themselves soon enough. Don't show by your manner that you consider yourself a good preacher; for it will set your people to finding weak spots in your sermon. Don't read all the verses of the hymns. Don't participate in prayer. Don't give the impression that you think the church could get along without you; for it will soon decide to show you that it can. Don't spare the advice of your parishioners. But on the other hand, don't follow it on all occasions. Don't use more than your share of time if you are the first speaker in a meeting. Don't take sides in a choir dispute. Don't preach at people. Don't preach away from them, or show them to believe them. Don't look unhappy when you are complimented, you are a church sermon. Don't become the table-bearer and gossip of the parish. Don't

Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It is superior excellence proven in millions of loaves for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.